

TO WAVE OLD GLORY.

Chairman Hanna Names October 31 Flag Day for Loyal Republicans.

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Recognition of the Fact that the Party is Fighting for National Honor.

One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform.

This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which our party is contending is something new in our American politics.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that October 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day" in every city and town.

Remember the Day—Saturday, October 31.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE FARMERS' TOOLS.

Efficiency of Agricultural Implements Greatly Increased Since 1873.

The silver advocates have had so many of their pet theories "immoderately demolished by collision with facts" that they are now resorting to deliberate misrepresentation in hope of breaking the force of the various exposures they are meeting.

When the wire binding attachment was added to the old Marsh harvester from 1874 to 1875 the combined machine sold for \$300, of which \$120 was for the attachment and \$180 for the harvester.

The old self-rake reaper, which is now sold at from \$60 to \$70, sold for \$180 to \$210 in 1873.

Mowers sold in 1873 for from \$90 to \$115, according to the make and width of the cut. Machines of vastly greater capacity sell today at from \$35 to \$60.

The Deering twine binder was introduced in 1878, but the Marsh harvester, a much more primitive machine, in which the binding was done by men riding on the machine, retailed at \$200 to \$225.

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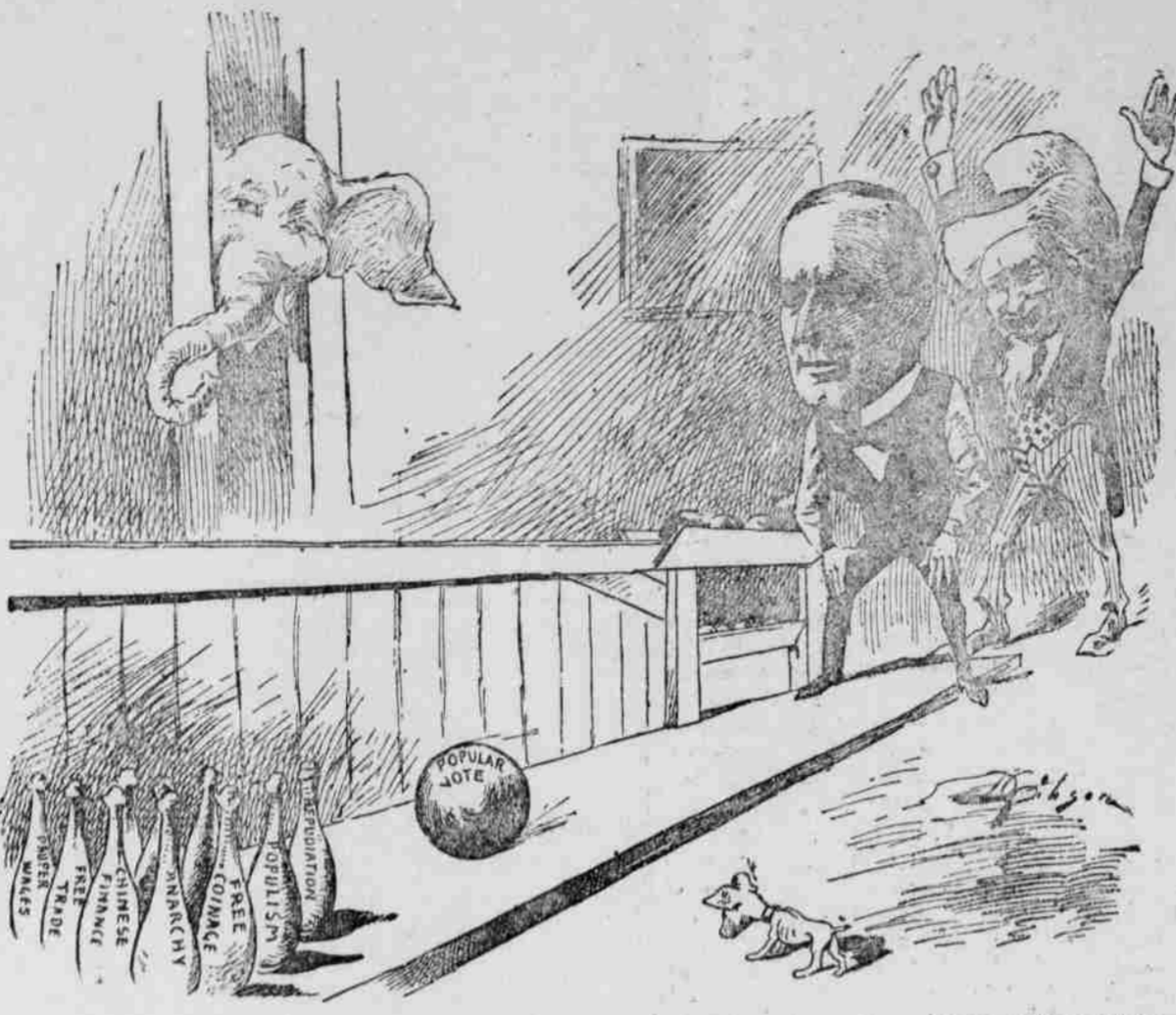
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The Deering twine binder today, running on roller and ball bearings, cost \$100 less than the old Marsh harvester and requires two less men and two less horses than did that machine.

These statements of leading manufacturers of high-grade farm machinery, merely emphasize what any man of ordinary intelligence already knew in a general way and what every wheat-grower in the country knew by practical experience.

A little over a year ago Candidate Bryan applied for the press agency of a theatrical company, and failed to get it.

IT WILL BE A "STRIKE."



—Cincinnati Times and Star.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

A Comparison Between the Policy of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

LEGISLATED FOR AGRICULTURE

John M. Stahl Tells Why the Farmer Should Stand by His Friends.

John M. Stahl, a practical Illinois farmer, and a land owner in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, who is the editor of the Farmers' Call, Quincy, and also secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, is a man who has made his way from poverty to affluence, by the use of his own head and hands.

In a recent interview he discusses the relation of the American farmer to the two great political parties and points out the fact that in legislation the Republican party has always kept the interests of agriculture in view.

"It must be said to the credit of the farmers of the United States that they have never asked for more at the hands of Congress or lesser legislative bodies than they were ready to have granted to others, or for legislation that they did not believe would be of benefit to all the people.

Whereas, it is an established principle with both of the great political parties that a tariff on imported goods is adequate to meet the expenses of the government, should be levied, therefore,

Resolved, that we demand the same measure of protection for agricultural industries that is given to other industries.

At the meeting referred to there were delegates from states in which are more than four-fifths of the farmers of the country, from California to Florida and from North Dakota to Texas.

The McKinley law gave to agricultural industries the same measure of protection that it gave to other industries.

Col. Ingersoll says to one of his ardent silver critics: "Yes, many things are cheaper since the crime of 1892, especially talk." Bryan ought to be able to testify to that fact.

wages paid to farm and factory labor would amount to \$75,000,000 per annum. Land and labor now devoted to crops of small profit and of which we produce an excess like wheat, would be put to a more profitable use.

Home or Foreign Wool, Which?

All these advantages—the use of land, the employment of labor, the increase of domestic commerce and of our circulating medium—the retention of gold—would follow also from a production of the 250,000,000 pounds of wool that we annually import under the Wilson law.

If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for defense, it is this, and to no class of citizens should this House more cheerfully lend legislative assistance where it can properly be done, than to the million farmers who sleep in the United States.

Republicans and Trusts.

Farmers have been consistently and patriotically opposed to trusts. This hostility has been exaggerated in the vociferous and sweeping denunciations of trusts by the Populists.

Who Favored Land Grants?

For some years the farmers of the country have been demanding that the grants of lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, should be declared forfeited where the conditions of the grants had not been complied with.

Who Opened Foreign Markets?

For some years certain European nations—one of which, at least, while reaching free trade, have protected the production of certain farm products to the extent of prohibitory duties—had excluded our annual products and live animals for their markets or had subjected them to vexatious and arbitrary regulations.

Democracy and Trusts.

Contrast with the action of the Fifty-third Congress—the first one Democratic in its branches since trusts attained to prominence in this country—when, at its regular session, put into the chair, at the Sugar trust, by means of the Wilson law, a bonus of \$18,000,000 on the sugar then in its hands, and by the same law increased the allowance for wastage while in bond and lengthened the bonded period from three to eight years.

Who Favored Rural Mail Delivery?

In the debate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the House March 6 last,

Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that there is no effort to improve the service for country people, and on the same day Lord, chairman of the Postoffice committee on postoffices and postroads, said in the course of the debate:

The increase in the appropriations for the rural mail service during the last four years has arisen from the fact that money was taken from that service and devoted to regulation, screen, and other wagon service, in other words, while you gentlemen from the country have been persistently increasing appropriations for the star route service, all of that increase has been used in the large cities.

In fact, the amount thus diverted during the last fiscal year was \$670,000, whereas the increase in the appropriation for country mail service was only \$500,000; so that notwithstanding the successful efforts of the friends of the farmers to secure an appropriation to better his mail service, there was actually less money spent on that service than before.

The results from experiments in villages indicated, as Mr. Wainwright says, that they would be the practicality of free daily delivery to farmers; and he secured from the Fifty-second Congress an appropriation for experiments in free mail delivery to farmers, and an appropriation for similar purposes was made by the Fifty-third Congress at both sessions.

That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and continuous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation for the construction or benefit of which such lands were granted; and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain.

This law should have much weight with the farmer in determining what ticket he will vote, for, aside from restoring considerable areas to the public domain in the profits of the national treasury, it showed that a Republican Congress did not fear to enact righteous laws for the people and against some of the most powerful corporations in the country.

Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, or with the United States, shall be declared to be illegal.

Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

That word "person" or "persons," wherever used in this act, shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of any of the United States, the laws of any of the territories, or the laws of any state, or of any foreign country.

The currency plank of the Chicago platform certainly does not express the sentiments of the National Grange; and at its last annual meeting in Atlanta, October 10-16, 1895, the Farmers' National Congress voted down all of the 16 to 1 five silver coinage resolutions presented, and adopted resolutions in which it declared that it was emphatically in favor of the use of the gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption and was in favor of the free coinage of silver by international agreement at a ratio to be agreed upon.

It is not possible for the Democratic party to say that, until recently, through its long career, it was friendly to agriculture. As long as it was inspired by Jefferson and Jackson it had a jealous regard for our agricultural interests, but it has drifted away from its old course; it is inspired by those who hold strange doctrines; and while thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats are the friends of the farmer, the present Democratic party, as an organization to elect men to enact laws and others to administer them, is, as compared with the Republican party, careless of the welfare of our agricultural industries; and of even greater weight with the American farmer, is the financial integrity of that must underlie the welfare of all industries and which is essential to the honor and glory of all nations.